

COUNTRY	Romania	REPORT	
TOPIC	1. Military Information on Rumanian Troops in Bucuresti-Ghancea.		25X1
	2. Rumanian Uniforms.		25X1
EVALUATION		PLACE OBTAINED	25X1
DATE OF CONTENT			
DATE OBTAINED		26 January 1953	25X1
REFERENCES			
PAGES	2	ENCLOSURES (NO. & TYPE)	
REMARKS			
	This is UNEVALUATED Information		25X1

1. Prior to 16 March 1952, the camp for convicts on the western perimeter of Bucuresti had the official name of Ghencea Rahova III. It was located on the north side of the extension of Calea Rahovei leading towards Bragadirul (R 43/44 / C 53), directly northwest of the junction of Calea Rahovei and the way to Magurele (R 43/44 / C 63). A large motor-vehicle park of the Rumanian security service, on the east side of the camp, outside the fence, included three single-story buildings, about 30 x 20 x 7 or 8 meters, with large sliding doors. Prior to mid-March 1952, 40 to 50 factory new jeeps were observed in one building and at least 20 to 30 factory new trucks in another building. These motor vehicles were not used between December 1951 and March 1952. About 20 sedans, which were usually driven by Securitate personnel, were parked in the third building. The installation was guarded by the same Securitate guard unit which also provided the outdoor guards for the camp. The unit, whose size was estimated at 200 men, included officers and non-commissioned officers wearing khaki uniforms and visor-type service caps with light-blue bands and light-blue-bordered crowns, which were equipped with devices in the form of five-pointed stars.
2. The barracks installation, about 200 meters northwest of the Rahova III Camp, was referred to as the artillery officer candidate school. the school served to train non-commissioned officers of the Rumanian Army as artillery officers in six- to nine-month courses. During field exercises held in the area north of the Rahova Camp, the trainees, estimated the size of an artillery battalion, practiced with one to three guns with split-trail gun carriages, shields, wooden-spoke wheels and barrels of 70 or 80-mm with no muzzle brakes.
3. Between December 1951 and March 1952, about 400 Rumanian troops were frequently observed practicing on the training north of the camp. They

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wore khaki uniforms with no sleeve patches. When the weather was cold, Soviet-style fur caps and padded jackets were worn. They carried submachine guns, rifles, light machine guns, heavy machine guns and mortars of various models. Each 12-man rifle squad had 2 light machine guns, 3 submachine guns and short rifles. During the field exercises, up to six light AT guns with muzzle brakes, which were towed by two-axle ZIS trucks carrying 15-man crews, were also observed. Infantrymen frequently rode on T-34 tanks. Heavier tanks [ ] were also observed. They had five-pointed stars painted on both sides of the turret. The troops observed training either marched to the training area or were transported on Skoda trucks. They had come from a northeastern direction. By March 1952, the trainees, who were believed to have been inducted as recruits during the preceding year, appeared to have made good progress. They were also involved in night practices at company or battalion level with searchlights used to check the terrain. No Soviets appeared to be connected with the training.<sup>1</sup>

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4. Rumanian soldiers [ ] were well paid and were given reasonable accommodations, rations and clothing. However, they [ ] were retained in the armed forces beyond their discharge period, occasionally even for more than four additional months. Besides, [ ] they were not supposed to correspond with families and received no news from the same.

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5. Between January 1951 and March 1952, the Rumanian security service personnel in the Rahova III Camp were observed wearing various national emblems. A senior lieutenant and a master sergeant of the Securitate each wore a Soviet-star emblem inscribed MAJ on their caps. They exclusively worked as interrogators in the camp. Red-bordered epaulets, which were the same color as the uniform, with one light-blue longitudinal stripe and three silver stars were worn by the lieutenant, and epaulets with one light-blue T-shaped stripe by the master sergeant. A five-pointed star emblem inscribed RPR were worn, on their caps, by the men of the guard unit of the camp. In early 1951, numerous interrogation officers were temporarily assigned to the camp. They were suddenly detailed to Rahova from units of various branches of service and from all districts of the country. Most of the officers wore the RPR insignia however, some wore a Soviet-star emblem inscribed MAJ.<sup>2</sup>

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2.

Comment.

The inscriptions on the caps may conform to the assignment of the respective unit. MAJ is the abbreviation for the Ministry of the Interior. RPR is the abbreviation for the Rumanian People's Republic.

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